

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XL.....NO. 9

## AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.  
Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—THE PALACE OF TRUTH, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Miss Carola Leacock, Mr. Louis James. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.

BRITANNIA OPERA HOUSE.  
West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Dan Bryant. Matinee at 2 P. M.

NIBLO'S.  
Broadway.—JACK AND JILL, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.  
Washington street.—JAMON AND PYTHIAS, at 8 P. M. Mr. L. S. Davenport. Matinee at 2 P. M.—HONEYMOON.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.  
Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL.  
Sixteenth street.—BROOKLYN CARR, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. Macaboe. Matinee at 2 P. M.

GERMANIA THEATRE.  
Fourth street.—ROSENKUNDELLER UND PINKE, at 8 P. M. Mr. F. F. Fama.

GLOBE THEATRE.  
Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE.  
Fourteenth street and sixth avenue.—TWIXT AXE AND CROWN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mrs. Roubay. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.  
Broadway.—THE SHAUGHRAUN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. Boucicault. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.

WOODS MUSEUM.  
Broadway, corner of Third street.—SMOKE, at 2 P. M. and at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. W. T. Melville.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.  
No. 53 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

ASSOCIATION HALL.  
Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street.—CONCERT, at 8 P. M.

PARK THEATRE.  
Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.—GILDED AGE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. John T. Raymond. Matinee at 2 P. M.

TONY PARSONS OPERA HOUSE.  
Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE.  
Bowery.—LA VILLE DE MADAME ANGOT, at 8 P. M. Miss Luna May.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.  
No. 624 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.  
corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—LITTLE EMILY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Booth. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.

ROMAN HIPPODROME.  
Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue.—BLUE BEARD and FETE AT FETIN, afternoon and evening, at 2 and 5 P. M.

## WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be generally cloudy.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock speculation was without feature. The undertone is apparently not encouraging. Money on call was easy and lower. Foreign exchange was steady.

LET THE MEETING be something more than an adjourned meeting of the Manhattan Club.

GENERAL SHERIDAN announces to the Secretary of War that he will soon furnish facts concerning Louisiana which will fully justify the language of his previous despatches and his action as Military Commander of the department.

THE PRESIDENT announces that "peace shall be maintained in the South, even if it requires the economy of blood." The country is puzzled to know what "economy of blood" means, but the general opinion seems to be that the President would have a dozen or so leaders shot now, before they have a chance to shoot any one themselves.

THE VON ARMIN TRIAL.—The concluding events of the trial of Count Von Armin are the subject of a fine descriptive letter from our Berlin correspondent, in which is also explained some of the difficulties with which the news of the sentence was obtained and transmitted by cable to the Herald.

THE NEW SENATE.—As the terms of twenty-five United States Senators will expire on the 4th of March the political complexion of that body and its personnel are of deep interest to the public. We therefore print to-day a thorough analysis of the situation, and it will be seen that eight of the approaching vacancies have already been provided for and that seventeen States have yet to choose Senators. The result will probably be the election of eight republicans and nine democrats. As the Legislatures will soon decide upon the fortunate candidates the probabilities may be studied in our correspondence from the capitals of Missouri, Nebraska, Massachusetts and Tennessee.

"ALL OF US."—There is evidently a division in the Cabinet on the Louisiana question. It will be seen by our Washington despatches that the Postmaster General and even the Attorney General are not ready to commit their fortunes to Mr. Belknap's despatch, that Secretary Robeson asserts that he is a law-abiding citizen, and that Mr. Fish is waiting for all the facts before he finally decides. The North has evidently been heard from in Washington, even if the gentlemen there are still unable to hear the voice of the South. It is not a Southern question that they have now to settle, but a question for the whole country.

## What Should the Louisiana Meeting Do?

We have no doubt that the meeting at the Cooper Institute on Monday evening will be imposing in numbers and highly respectable in character; but its leaders should not be unmindful of the danger which besets all excited popular assemblies of running into passionate and self-defeating extravagance. Unless the meeting maintains a tone of dignity, sobriety, fairness and moderation it would be better not to hold it, and fraudulent to hold it under the pretence that it is a non-partisan expression of public sentiment. If it were professedly a democratic meeting we should have no advice to give it. In that case we should naturally expect exaggerated overstatements of facts and inflammatory appeals to party passions. The effect of such a meeting would be to consolidate and intensify democratic feeling; but, on the other hand, it would arouse the party spirit of republicans and blind them to the real issue. The success of the meeting, as a patriotic protest against the late high-handed proceedings in Louisiana, depends upon its being divested of a partisan character and made to express the attachment of all true Americans to the imperilled principles on which their institutions are founded. The meeting will have no moral weight if it should degenerate into an extravagant, unscrupulous arraignment of President Grant, unrestrained by respect for his official station and denouncing him as if he were a Cromwell or a Catiline. If this meeting is to influence the judgment of republicans it must discreetly forbear to say things offensive to their party pride or which they cannot endorse without compromising their party standing; but if it is not conducted in such a spirit that fair-minded republicans can approve of its proceedings it can do no possible good, because democrats can be relied on to oppose the action of the President in any event, and republicans could counteract the effect of the meeting by exposing its want of candor.

If this meeting is managed as similar public meetings have been of late years the chief impression it produces will be made by the speeches. It is incumbent on the gentlemen who are responsible for the call to see that no speakers of the spasmodic, screechy type are permitted to address the meeting. Such frothing demagogues would do it irreparable damage. They would make statements broader than the facts; they would indulge in a tone of infuriate declamation inconsistent with that weighty sobriety of judgment which alone can have any influence on the public mind in a great crisis. If the rostrum should prove a scene for the exhibition of incontinent, spread-eagle denunciation, the thick-and-thin speeches of President Grant will be furnished with a ready answer to the best arguments of the wisest speakers. Instead of meeting and refuting the solid reasoning of the best speakers they will easily parry its effect by pointing out and exploding the unscrupulous assertions of foolish, passionate orators who go off at half cock. We sincerely hope that the eminent, influential gentlemen who have the meeting in charge will not allow any speakers to address it whose character is not a guarantee for the exact truth of their statements and the moderation and wisdom of their advice. The impressiveness of the meeting would be fatally impaired by indiscreet speeches from impulsive democrats or impulsive republicans who think this a good opportunity for constructing a bridge on which they may go over to the democratic party. This cautionary advice is not uncalled for in view of the use which democratic politicians will try to make of this conjuncture.

Having thus frankly expressed our views as to the proper spirit and temper of the meeting, we will venture to make a suggestion as to its practical action. We fear this is a subject to which the gentlemen who signed the call have not given much reflection. They have, as yet, thought of nothing but rousing public feeling. We have no reason to suppose that they contemplate anything beyond a succession of vigorous speeches and the passage of resolutions strongly denouncing the action of the President. They might adopt a wiser course. A mere appeal to the people could bear no fruit, except in distant elections. But the wrongs of Louisiana ought to be redressed at once, and there is no possibility of early redress except through the action of Congress. It will be two years before the people can apply a remedy. It is a mistake to suppose that strong expressions of public sentiment will influence the President after he has so unequivocally committed himself to his unfortunate policy. But he has repeatedly recognized the authority of Congress to overrule him, and has again and again submitted the Louisiana question to its consideration. Unless Congress takes the subject in hand the President has bound himself, by reiterated declarations in various messages, to support the Kellogg government against all opposition. It is vain and futile to expect that public meetings will change his policy, unless the representatives of the people are influenced by them to accept their proper responsibility. The President has all along signified his readiness to carry out the views of Congress on this question if Congress would exercise its acknowledged right to direct him. All this mischief has come from the neglect of Congress to discharge its duty and its implied permission to the President to exercise his own judgment.

Since, therefore, by the acknowledgment of the President, and by the principles of the constitution, the control of this subject belongs to Congress, the meeting on Monday evening should conduct its proceedings with a view to this cardinal fact, which is the key of the situation. Congress must no longer shrink its duty or evade its responsibility. The President having in vain asked it to guide him and informed it of the course he would pursue if it did not act, a meeting of fair-minded citizens ought to aim their censures as much at the neglect of Congress as at the usurpation of the President. If he had defied Congress, if he had persisted in his Louisiana blunder against its direction, or even if he had failed to submit the question for its decision, the whole weight of public reprobation would have fallen upon him. But Congress has tacitly told him to go ahead, and with no rule for his guidance but his own discretion it is not surprising that he has gone so far. The main purpose of the meeting at the Cooper Institute should be to recall Congress to the duty it has so long neglected.

notwithstanding the President has so often brought that duty to its attention.

We are, therefore, of the opinion, after the best reflection we have been able to give to the subject, that the action of the meeting, instead of taking the ordinary form of a string of resolutions, should be a well weighed memorial to Congress. There are abundant precedents for this form of action by public meetings, which is in perfect accordance with that provision of the constitution which declares that "Congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances." The constitution assumes that the fitting outcome of a public meeting is such a memorial as we recommend to the great assemblage of citizens at the Cooper Institute. If the action of the meeting takes this form it will be marked by a sobriety of statement and candor of tone which cannot be expected in a set of resolutions addressed to the public. A memorial addressed to Congress would necessarily be respectful in its language and considerate in its positions, and would have altogether more weight with the public than a series of denunciatory resolutions. It would have the merit of asking relief from the only source competent to give it, and would, therefore, be judicious and business-like, whereas a set of inflammatory resolutions would be looked upon by the public as mere buncombe. The moral weight of the meeting will be greatly increased if the formal expression of its views takes a form which is of itself a guarantee for precision of statement, moderation of tone and caution not to overstep constitutional limits in its recommendations.

## The Ultramontanist.

A correspondent addressing the HERALD recently seemed anxious to know why we have more respect for Prince Bismarck's policy than for that of the ultramontanists, and why it is that we regard the ultramontanists as a mischievous sect whose political aspirations should be postponed until we all get to heaven. To this we answer that ultramontanist in Europe, so far as we understand the term, represents that party in Italy which would like to see King Bomba on the throne of Naples and all the Bourbon dukes recalled to their old duchies; the party in France which would pray for the return of a king like Louis XI; the party in Spain which believes that Philip II was the greatest ruler that ever governed that country, and that Spain will never be what it was until the Escorial is occupied by a prince worthy to succeed that able, bigoted, sombre tyrant. In other words, the ultramontanist party is that party which not only accepts the infallibility of the Pope as a religious dogma, but thinks that His Holiness should sit in arbitration upon all questions of international conflict; that, as a distinguished correspondent hinted in these columns not long since, he should have been called in to arbitrate between the North and the South at the beginning of our war. We can understand how a party that maintains these views—earnest, devoted, sincere, no doubt—which regards the expulsion of the Moors, the Massacre of St. Bartholomew and the deeds of the Inquisition as so many acts of faith, might be successful in some other world where religious questions are no longer a matter of debate or faith. But on this earth—this thinking, inquiring, sceptical planet, where government is not a matter of religion and should have no connection with the Church—ultramontanist is mischievous and has always produced trouble.

We have a good deal more respect for Prince Bismarck than we have for the leaders of this sect. Prince Bismarck is a daring politician, resolved to build up Germany at whatever cost. Though we have censured many of the means he has adopted to attain this purpose, and we think that history will decide that he has yielded to an imperious, tyrannical, masterful spirit. But he has all along meant to do something possible. The ultramontanists have been striving to do impossibilities—to introduce the tenth century into the nineteenth. Hence, we regard them as mischievous, and congratulate ourselves that in free America no such party exists.

LET US HAVE TEMPERANCE in the speeches at the public meeting.

"NOTHING TO SAY."—Such prominent citizens as ex-Governor Dix and ex-Governor E. D. Morgan, when asked to express their views of the recent events in New Orleans, have "nothing to say." Yet they cannot look upon the overthrow of republican government in a sovereign State and the dispersion of its Legislature by federal troops with indifference. Words of condemnation or regret spoken by them at this time, calm and temperate as they would assuredly be, would have great influence and be productive of good. They hesitate to speak such words; but is not the fact that they have "nothing to say" an admission that they cannot approve or justify the action of the President, and would denounce it but for considerations of political expediency?

THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS has seen fit to refuse the pardon of Pettis, the forger, asked for as a means of promoting the ends of justice in New York. We have nothing to say in criticism of this decision. But it is believed that officials in New York, notably persons connected with the Police Department, used all the influence they could bring to bear on the Massachusetts authorities to prevent the pardon. We have reason to believe that a full disclosure of all the facts bearing on the case would afford a clew to yet undiscovered rascalities in this State. Can we not have such an official publication as will show what influences were used to induce the refusal of the pardon? The Governor of Massachusetts should help New York to the extent of his power in this matter.

PENNSYLVANIA calls upon Governor Hartman to address the Legislature in as many towns as those of Governors Allen, Gaston, Brown and Woodson. No doubt he will do so, unless he has forgotten what he said in his last message:—"In no event and under no circumstances should a military force be used until the power of the civil authorities is exhausted and the outbreak assumes proportions of such magnitude that these officers would be powerless to overcome it."

LET OUR FRIENDS who are about to consider the acts of military usurpation in Louisiana remember that passion will weaken and not strengthen their resolutions.

## Clouds in France.

The uneasy condition of France at the beginning of this year excites interest and apprehension. We are enabled to take a clearer view of the political situation by the publication of the letters addressed by Count Armin to Prince Bismarck. According to one of these letters the close of 1873 was almost marked by a coup d'etat. The fear expressed by the German Ambassador was that it would be impossible for parties to unite upon any system of government, that an appeal to the country would result in the proclamation of the Republic, that better than the Republic chaos, and better than chaos a dictatorship. France is in the peculiar position of being governed by an Assembly that represents the mortification of despair and defeat. The members of the Assembly feel that if they were to appeal to the country to-morrow the result would be the election of a body that would proclaim the Republic. Consequently they are fighting a desperate battle. Like our brethren in the South before the end of the war, they feel that they have come to their "last ditch." The monarchists lost their hope when the Count de Chambord proclaimed his inflexible determination to take the crown only when it came with the white flag. Since then everything has been drifting either towards the Republic or the Empire. The republicans, under the wise lead of Gambetta, have been patient, conservative, biding their time. They pursue Fabian tactics in their warfare. Many revolutions have taught them wisdom. On the other hand, the Bonapartists have been developing the most active campaign. All the machinery of agitation has been at their disposal. The telegraph, the press, the photograph have been used to advance the claim of the young Prince. All that eloquence and art and money could do toward reviving the spell of Napoleonism has been done; and, in a country where the people are so easily moved as in France, it has not been without its result. The Bonapartist party have steadily grown in strength since the advent of MacMahon, and we should not be surprised if it now holds the balance of power between the parties in France.

Marshal MacMahon is like a man who stands upon a rock between contending seas. He represents nothing. The republican wave may wash over him to-day or the Bonapartist wave to-morrow. His Septennate is merely a personal compliment, and naturally he asks for more definite powers from France. Like a patriot he asks for some form of government that will not necessarily involve a revolution in the event of his death. Accordingly he has addressed a message to the Assembly asking for three propositions—First, that a second chamber shall be created; second, that the Septennate shall be continued until 1880, whether MacMahon dies or not; third, that when the second chamber is created both chambers shall decide upon a government to succeed the Septennate. The Marshal accompanies these propositions with a brief and rather peremptory message. "Conservative interests," he says, "most imperatively demand its adoption. The point relating to the transmission of powers after 1880 must be as promptly settled."

After the reading of the message the Ministry endeavored to pass an order of the day to the effect that the Assembly would consider first the Second Chamber bill. Upon this motion it was defeated by a combination of the legitimists, the Bonapartists and the extreme republicans. In other words the extreme republicans and the legitimists, by the aid of an alliance with the Bonapartists, have defeated the Right and Left Centre, who represent the conservative element of the Assembly. The consequence of this action is that the Cabinet tendered its resignation, and, as the cable says:—"The crisis is regarded as serious;" MacMahon being engaged in an anxious, but up to this moment futile, effort to reconstruct the Ministry, so that it may harmonize, if possible, with the Assembly. The explanation is that the republicans oppose the second chamber as a violation of the true republican spirit. The legitimists will accept MacMahon, but will consent to no measure tending to the consolidation of any French government that does not bring the Count de Chambord to the throne. The Bonapartists—who mean nothing but mischief all the time, and would drive the country steadily on towards chaos, in the hope that the result may be a coup d'etat and the Empire—unite with them to embarrass MacMahon and destroy his government. What will MacMahon do? The majority which defeats his Ministry is not a majority upon which he can rest. He cannot govern by the union of the Right and Left, because they have no point of sympathy. If he dissolves the Assembly and orders a new election the republicans will win, and he will then be in even a more unfortunate position, holding a barren trust and at the mercy of Gambetta and his allies. Meanwhile the Marshal—President fights for time, too. He refuses to accept the resignation of the Ministers until he has formed a new one from the majority.

The Marshal has pledged himself not to abandon his Septennate until the expiration of his term of office. Either the Assembly must accept his wishes or he must dissolve the Assembly, proclaim a dictatorship, and, like Serrano, govern France by the sword until he makes up his mind which of the royal pretenders will be most pleasing. This is one possibility; another is a Bonapartist demonstration from the army; a third, a republican revolution. We do not believe in the revolution, because the fighting power of the republicans of France was exhausted during the recent war and the Communist insurrection. Unless, therefore, the Republic should be permitted to come in peace, by the assent of MacMahon and the powers around him, there is no solution of the present crisis but a surrender of the Assembly or a dissolution looking towards the Bonapartists or the Bourbons.

It looks very much as if republican France and Spain would have to wait another generation. It may be best that it should wait. True republicanism should not grow up like a gourd in the night, but slowly, steadily, like a coral rock or an oak tree.

NOTHING is ever well done that is wrongly done.

THE FINAL ARGUMENT in Mr. Tweed's case was concluded yesterday, and is reported elsewhere in full. The Court announced that it would decide the question on Monday.

## Judge Dibble's Appeal to Congress.

The letter which Mr. Henry C. Dibble, a member of the Louisiana government, has addressed to Mr. Foster, the Chairman of the Congressional Sub-Committee on the affairs of that State, will be read with interest. It is the testimony of one who ought to be well informed of the situation, and who has been consistent in his support of the Kellogg rule. The points which we understand Mr. Dibble to make are these:—That the opposition contemplated this year a coup d'etat in New Orleans; that the "timely interference of federal bayonets" prevented this blow, and was justified by the facts; that Louisiana has not a republican form of government, and that Congress should take measures to obtain one. It is asserted by Mr. Dibble that the State is in the same condition that it was in 1867, and he suggests that the same processes of reconstruction should be resorted to. Considering that those processes have confessedly failed throughout the whole South, and especially in Louisiana, would it not be well to substitute for a policy of reconstruction one of restoration? But we are glad that Mr. Dibble proposes that Congress shall take up the entire question in Louisiana and settle it, and this is clearly the only thing to be done. General Sheridan cannot settle it by making military rule superior to the civil authorities; the President cannot settle it by the dispersion of the Legislature, and the people of Louisiana, it is proved, cannot settle anything, so long as past evils and wrongs and prejudices are permitted to control the present. That Congress, in duty to the whole nation, is bound to act is proved by the assertion of Mr. Dibble that "the measures of the republican party had vested in the Governor of the State a degree of power scarcely exercised by any sovereign in the world." That power and a republican form of government cannot exist together.

LET THE MEETING remind the President that he once had no will against that of the people, and that the people once fought Great Britain rather than submit to military usurpation.

## The Two Great American Martyrs, Grant and Green.

The President thinks he is the worst abused man in the history of the country, and not only thinks so, but has said so officially in his annual Message to Congress, just after the Greeley canvass. He then complained that "throughout the war and from my candidacy for my present office, in 1868, I have been the subject of abuse and slander scarcely ever equalled in political history." The majority of the people had supposed that General Grant was the best rewarded person in American history. He was elected President at a time when he had no political opinions he was willing to express; all his errors were excused on account of his inexperience in civil affairs; he was again elected, and he was the first President who had his salary raised. Nevertheless General Grant has always considered himself one of the great political martyrs; he made a personal sacrifice when he gave up the Generalship of the Army, a position for life, to oblige the American people by accepting the responsibility of the Presidency; he again sacrificed himself in 1872 and he is willing to endure the same anguish in 1876. In this martyr-like spirit the President has consistently visited his righteous wrath upon the people who have offended him. The South annoys him by its attempts to govern itself, and he sends an army to govern the South; Louisiana perplexes him and he disperses its Legislature by the bayonet. He is like one of those old martyrs who, when bound to the stake, revenged themselves by working miracles of punishment upon their persecutors.

Andrew H. Green considers himself another great American martyr. Just as Grant, whenever he has made a mistake in his policy, attacks the people he has wronged, so Mr. Green, when his rule has become more than usually odious, revenges himself upon his colleagues. He wreaks his vengeance upon the other departments, and when he is accused of extravagance in his own branch of the government practises a severe economy upon the clerks of somebody else. Mrs. Peggotty as a more lone and miserable creature than Mr. Green describes himself as such to the citizens of New York. Everybody has wronged and abused Mr. Green, and his own sad accounts of his sufferings for the public good would cause a person ignorant of the situation to shed tears of sympathy and woe.

Yet the public observes that both Grant and Green as martyrs appear to be pretty well satisfied with their positions—better satisfied than the people are with their actions. Even their party friends are displeased, and as the republicans would be delighted if Grant would relax his grip of the neck of their party, so the democrats would be rejoiced if Green would resign. But neither party dares to openly resist. This terrible man Green crows the mutinous democracy of New York, and the other terrible man Grant keeps at his feet the discontented republicans of the country. What is the reason of this sullen obedience of each party to an incubus it would be rid of?

LET THE PEOPLE in meeting assembled declare that the issue is between constitutional rights and military usurpation, and that they will fight it out on this line if they have to take all summer.

## Avoiding the Issue.

The announcement that the President will send a message to Congress giving a statement of his reasons for sending General Sheridan to New Orleans and imposing upon Louisiana all the rigors of a military government comes to us officially, and we presume we shall have it to-day. Perhaps the President is waiting for General Sheridan's report of the "four thousand murders" to which that commander alludes in one of his letters. A message of this nature, throwing light upon the condition of affairs in the South, will be read with interest. But the country will ask, Why was this information not given in the first place? Why did it not form a part of the annual Message, when, in obedience to his oath of office, the President was charged with communicating to Congress the condition of the country? Why did he not take the nation into his confidence? Knowing the natural sensitiveness of a democratic people to any military interference in civil affairs, why not have named us

for his harsh and sudden policy? Why send the Lieutenant General of the armies on an errand of mystery—nominally to make a tour of inspection of the South and report upon the condition of affairs, but really with orders to take command of the army and navy and become the proconsul of a military despotism? This is what we have seen in Louisiana—a military despotism, in its severest and most offensive shape.

Such a message will be read with interest, but at the same time it does not meet the real point at issue. Ten thousand murders would not justify the acts which have aroused the anger and apprehension of the country. The way to punish murders is not to march a file of soldiers into a sovereign assembly. For that act there can be no excuse and no apology. And this is the act of which we complain. The meaning of the Message is an attempt to change the issue, to distract the incensed public opinion of the nation. But it will not do! Our controversy is with the President of a free Republic at peace for having overthrown a sovereign assembly by an act of war. Let us determine that, and then consider the murders. Many crimes, even of murder, will not excuse one crime—that of military usurpation. We can punish one as well as the other.

AN EARTHQUAKE some time ago was mistaken for an explosion, and now we have had an explosion which was mistaken for an earthquake. This was the blowing up of the nitro-glycerine mills in Peagannock, the report of which was loud enough to be heard in our columns to-day.

SENATOR CARPENTER is not included in "all of us." He does not approve entirely the action of the government, and thinks the interference of Congress advisable.

THE MOTTO of the meeting should be—"Let us have peace."

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The *Baltard* (Illinois) *News* is to be enlarged. Congressman-elect Gilbert C. Walker, of Virginia, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Colonel H. S. McComb, of Delaware, is among the latest arrivals at the Windsor Hotel.

This year begins and ends on a Friday—a fact that occurs but once in fifty years.

Mr. J. D. Bassett, United States Minister to Hayti, is enjoining at the Astor House.

An unfinished essay on Socialism, by John Stuart Mill, will be published this year.

Assemblyman Emerson R. Davis, of Whitehall, N. Y., is residing at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Justice in Paris is still occupied with offences growing out of the insurrection of the Commune.

In Paris the service of the horse cars on the Avenue de Neuilly was completely stopped by the snow.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Samuel McConihe, United States Army, is quartered at the Starvante House.

A new book on "Security of Property from Fire and Thieves" will be put forth by Mr. G. H. Chubb, of London.

On December 9 there was an earthquake at Sorra, on the Liris, in Italy, so strong as to shake down many houses.

Guzot's collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece, which was the one worn by Philip II, has been returned to Spain.

Ex-Governor Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio, President of the Toledo, Watnals and Western Railway Company, is registered at the Windsor Hotel.

Two centenarians have died in the State of South Carolina within the past few days—Mrs. Rosenberg, aged 103 years, and Richard Cottrill, aged 119 years.

Colonel Pianagan, of the Kenton (Ohio) *Democrat*, has sold out to D. S. Fisher, late of the Lima (Ohio) *Democrat*. The change will cause no loss in name, at any rate.

Illinois editors are doubting the propriety of having their outside editions ready made, like a suit of half worn old clothes. About time all our country friends began to think the same way.

December 17 large numbers of policemen watched in the Faubourg Saint Honoré, Paris, nearly a whole day to arrest the Prince Imperial, who was at Woolwich all the time. They had been fooled.

The Waverly (Iowa) *Republican* has been sued for libel, \$50,000 damages, by E. Billings, a lawyer, because it published an account of the marriage of Billings to a school girl, whose parents subsequently took her away from him.

We have the best information that Senator John P. Stockton is a candidate for re-election to the Senate of the United States. This gentleman, we are informed, is not only a candidate, but his friends are confident of his success.

In the German postal service an order has just been issued directing that certain words derived from the French, such as *poste restante*, shall no longer be officially used, and defining what German words shall be the equivalents of these.

Dr. Colange has in preparation an elaborate Dictionary of the English Language, intended to fill a similar place in Anglo-Saxon literature to the one which has been taken up in French lexicography by the voluminous and erudite Dictionary of M. Littré.

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Christian parson and commercial traveller, in the cars (conversation slow). Usual question, "What line are you in?" Ac. Parson answers, with a faint joke, that he is "in the spiritual line." "Ha, ha," says the other, "blessed if I didn't think so. But, I say, what a—of a price you have got in up to."

The performance of the "Grande Duchesse" was once an important Cabinet question. It was first forbidden as reflecting on Catherine II. of Russia, but at the instigation of the authors was referred to the Russian Minister, and finally to Prince Gortschakov, who returned the manuscript with the witty reply that, having never been to Gerasim, he saw no reason for being sensitive about the morals of that State.

Pope Leo XII, once, when hard pressed for money, indulged several rich Roman families to make him advances, and by way of compensation freed them and their estates from liability to taxation during the present century. The tax gatherers of the new Italian Kingdom, however, refuse to acknowledge the validity of this dispensation, and have demanded payment of four years' taxes from the representatives of the families in question. The latter have therefore determined to contest their liability before the courts.

Apparently the opening of the New Opera in Paris is to furnish a political scandal as well as a pleasure to the public. In the original plan there was an imperial box, as the plan was made under the Empire, and this box still exists. There has consequently been some curiosity to know what disposition would be made of it. It is now reported that this box has been permanently hired to a club, and that the club will keep it "systematically empty," and so it will constantly stare the public in the face as the place where the Emperor ought to be.

One of the Paris almanacs has this story signed Laboulaye:—"A lady and who liked to live in comfort and do nothing, asked her fairy godmother to give her a good genius to do everything for her. On the instant the fairy called ten dwarfs who dressed and washed the little girl and combed her hair, and fed her and so on. All was done so nicely that she was happy except that she thought that they would go away. 'To prevent that,' said the godmother, 'I will place them permanently in your ten pretty little fingers.' And they are there yet."